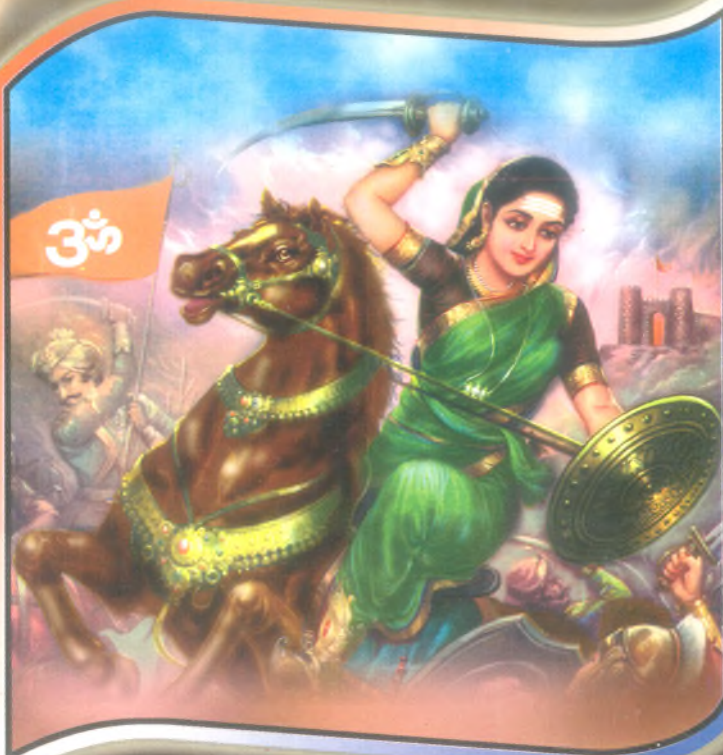


*A Star of FREEDOM FIGHTER*

# Kittur Rani Chennamma



Chetan Series



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# KITTUR RANI CHENNAMMA



*Written By :*  
**S. A. Deshpande**

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# **Kittur Rani Chennamma**

## **Introduction :**

India was being ruled by the British for 200 years. Indians had to work under them as slaves. They looted our treasure. The Indians had nothing to do against this. There was no unity among us. Due to this weakness, we were ruled by the British, which is the smallest country.

The freedom struggle began. Then came Gandhiji who freed India from the British strong clutches. He freed India without shedding blood. He fought against them with weapons like peace and non-co-operation. He was rightly called the Mahatma (The Great Soul). He lived ever in the heart of Indians.

Before the advent of Gandhiji many great people, many great women fought for Indian Independence. They were found in many states. They fought them to free themselves from bondage. Their dream turned real in Gandhiji's time. Their fight against imperialism was highly

praiseworthy. They were great warriors and valiants. Their names are written in golden letters.

Karnataka did not lag behind in the fight against the British. Their courage and valour was great. Even the women contributed much for the noble cause. The hand that rocked the cradle could rock the world is very much proved with the courageous Queen Kittur Chennamma.

She was the pioneer to sparkle the freedom struggle against the Colonial British. She overcame the Foreign invasion and the invasion of male dominance. She was the incarnation of women great power. She was the polestar for love ones country and patriotism. Her life is the highest ideal for all of us. Her adventerous life supplies us great courage and encouragement.

### **Historical Background :**

Kittur is situated on the way to Belgaum and Dharwad. It was a capital city of a small state.

The queen of the small state showed the biggest strength.

The Kittur dynasty dates from 1585. Hiremallashetty and Chikkamallashetty were the pioneers of the dynasty. They were commanders under the Mysore regime. They were great valiant. They fought fiercely against the Adil Shahi of Bijapur. So Kittur was donated to them as a mark of respect. Thus they ruled Kittur State from 1585 to 1824.

The king Allappagouda Sardesai (1660-91) was a renowned king. He developed the state. He was a capable and courageous king. He built the Kittur palace and the residential areas.

Then Mudimallappagouda Saradesai reigned between 1691 to 1699. He worked honestly under the Adil Shahi regiment. Shivangouda Sardesai was another famous king. He was being appreciated by the Moghul king Aurangzeb. When Rudragoud came to throne. He was a luxurious man. He married a Muslim

women Niranjani. His wife Mallamma remained faithful and became famous as Queen Mallamma. He had no sons. He decided to adopt Veerappagouda son of his brother Mallanagouda. There was a dispute over this. According to the suggestion of Kallamatha Swamiji Veerangouda became the king of Kittur during 1749. He ruled with great courage. He fought against Hyderali and Peshwas. He widened the state. During 1756 Paragad and Sapatagaum came under Kittur. Veerappagouda was highly respected. He had no children either. So Mallasarja was adopted and throwned the Kittur state. Among the twelve kings of Kittur was popular and the most efficient. He ruled Kittur from 1782 to 1816. His second wife was Chennamma.

### **The Reign of Mallasarja :**

Though Kittur made a great name, it was a small state. Mallasarja being the twelfth king, came to power in 1782. He had great valour and



adventerous attitude. He took higher care of his citizens. He treated them as his own children.

The people had great respect for their king. They treated him as a God. They were ready to sacrifice their life for the king. They were ready to do any thing for their motherland. The wife of Mallasarja, Rudramma was highly courageous. She guided her husband efficiently. Both the king and the queen were ideal couple. She advised him like a good friend, when the problems related to state arrived. Gurusiddha Swamiji of Kalmath was the royal priest (Rajaguru). Both the Raniji and the Rajguru were their to discuss the various important matter. Rajguruji was religious and political adviser.

Gurusiddappaji was the most efficient Prime Minister. He was compared to the king in terms of courage; adventure and efficiency. He was a great loyalist as well as a follower. Gurusiddappaji held all the responsibilities of the kingdom. The great king and loyal Prime minister helped to retain peace and well being of the state.

Mallasarj Desai and Rudramma had two children. They were Shivlinga Rudrasarja and veerrudra Sarja. But Veerrudra Sarja died in his 20<sup>th</sup> years.

Mallasarja was a wise king. He did not give room for enmity with anybody. He was romantic as well. He encouraged the poets, artists, dramatists, architectures, literatures, and many more. They were their in his court. His state was expanded to length and breadth. The places like Sampagaum, Beedi, Khanapur, Kittur, Manoli, Nargund, of the present Belgaum, Karwar and Dharwad district were under his regime. Even Dandli, Desanoor, Supa, Ulavi were uner his rule. The business and commerce developed. The Art artisan home industries were encouraged. Kittur was commercial centre for home industries and cotton clothes. The per capita income of the state was quite satisfactory.

### **The Childhood life of Chennamma :**

Dhoolappa Desai was the landlord of Kakati Samsthan. He was landlord of great fame. He

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looked after some certain villages. He was known for his valour. He had no male children. The only child was Chennamma. She was both the girl and the boy for him.

She showed her courage and bravery while she was little child. Dhoolappa Desai always encouraged her. In her tender age only she learnt the fight with the sword and the shield. She wore the male dress and went for hunting. She had the courage of a male person.

Desaiji saw the great capacity of his daughter. So he encouraged her in sword fight, archery and other martial arts. A teacher was appointed to do the job. She was unmatched in her bravery. She never suffered defeat, while she stood for sword fight. She was an expert in blowing and hitting the sword.

Chennamma liked much the horse riding. She had great love for music. She read the religious books like the Ramayana and the

Mahabharat. She wished to become heroic like them. The Indian culture, tradition. Vedas and Shastras helped her to improve her personality. She was ready for any sacrifice for the mother land.

Chennamma was a perfect patriot. She made the enemy to shudder while she held the sword. She was as smooth as flower as well as hard as a diamond. She learnt needed education. She was a young and beautiful girl.

### **The Marriage With Mallasarja :**

Chennamma turned into a beautiful maid. Dhoolappa Desai wished for the most suitable bridegroom for her. Mallasarj knew that Chennamma was beautiful a great warrior and courageous. Dhoolappa Desai started to search for appropriate bride groom Chennamma told that she would find it herself. She suggested her father. not to trouble himself. Though Desaiji was confirmed about her intention. He worried a great deal about it.

One fine day Mallasarja went in search of Dhoolappa Desai in a matter of great importance. On his way he talked to a valiant whom Mallasarja thought to be a male. The great valiant was Chennamma. Mallasarja filled with great surprise. He knew that Chennamma was beautiful, attractive and intelligent. She was brave as well as an expert in horse riding. So he was attracted towards her. He introduced himself to her. Chennamma was amazed and attracted towards him. She knew the glory, the bravery and adventure of Mallasaja. She fell in love with him at once.

Mallasaja was at his doubts as he was married and having a child. He doubted if she marries him. Chennamma expressed her wish to marry him. Bot agreed to marry each other after mutual consultation. Both came to Desai's house. The king Mallasarja and Dhoolappa Desai discussed about the political affairs. They decided to remain united. The banquet was arranged for the king.

Later Chennamma revealed her love for the

king to her mother. She expressed that she wanted to marry him. Chennamma's mother told her husband Desaiji. He felt it was not bad for the welfare of the kingdom. Moreover he thought that Mallasarj was brave, courageous and a great benefactor. He felt that Mallasarja was a suitable bride groom for his child. He gave his consent for the marriage.

Before Mallasarj the King was departing to his palace the landlord of the town were called upon. He discussed the political affairs as well as the marriage of his daughter with the king. Everybody were very happy and gave their hearty consent. Rudramma the first wife of the king was also happy to consent for that. The Marriage date was fixed the people of Kittur and Kakati assembled for the marriage. With great pomp and blessings of the elders and gurus the king Mallasarj and Chennamma were married.

### *The Chennamma Junior of Queen of Kittuer :*

Dhoolappa Desai was the happiest man finding his daughter at the best place. For

Chennamma it was the heavenly abode. Loving husband and care taking queen Rudramma made Chennamma feel herself the happiest woman. She responded in a similar manner she showed love, intimacy and the faith to them. She treated the senior queen as her own sister.

Chennamma did not remain between the walls of the house. She was a great warrior and brave. She did not engage herself with household work and she engaged herself in political discussions. Mallasarja encouraged her interest. Mallasarja respected advices of Rudramma. He needed to the advice of Chennamma as well. He gave her equal position to himself. It was such a remarkable thing for her when the both the husband and wife worked for the welfare of the state, it was like a worship of God.

Chennamma greater involvement in all politics helped Rudramma to relieve herself from the burden. Chennamma was skilled in politics. She found solutions to any problems of the state. The king was very happy finding

solutions to many greater problems. He found fine towards music, literature and poetry.

Chennamma worked hard for the sake of the kingdom. She proved herself as good as the king. She deemed that the welfare of the king was the welfare of the state. She worked for it without rest. She solved the problems of the people. She brought reformation in agriculture, society and religious activities. She aimed at over all development of the state. She helped to increase the strength of army. There was a economical growth. His plans turned successful people found with amazement her great actions. People realised her efforts for their welfare. Mallasarja was happier to find her great name and fame.

Chennamma did the welfare work according to the suggestion of the king. So the responsible of the kingdom rested with her. She had to deal with each work carefully and justly. She treated everybody in equal status. Her goal was to



make the best of every moment and situation. She also played “Veena”.

Chennamma, Rudramma the king Mallsarja and children lived happily ever. Both the women loved each other as the blood relationships. The glory of Kittur spread all over. Like wise she Chennammas, fame developed everywhere.

### **Meeting With Peshwas :**

There was a fierceful war in SriRangapatna between the British and Tippu Sultan. As a result Tippu died in the war. In Kittur the situation was not different. Mallappa, Veerappa, Karabhari, Venkataraya and Shivappa had jealousy and enmity for the king and his family. They did not like the progress of the king. They had ill will for war. On the face they seemed to be supporters of Kittur. But they wanted to take over the Kingdom of Kittur. They wished to take the help of British. But there were efficient Prime Minister Gurusiddappa, Patriot Sangolli

Rayanna, Balanna, Gajaveer many more who resisted their plans.

Gurusiddappa the Prime Minister was a great warrior. He was strong and courageous. So nobody dared to cheat him. Yet both Mallappa and Karabhari Venkataraya were like poisonous snake. They could bite at any moment. Chennamma knew about them. She was very cautious about them. But the envious men did something to affect the image of mallasarja. They complained to the Peshwa Bajiraya against Mallasarja. They were certain secret issues. Mallappa and Venkataraya were successful in planting the seed of enmity.

Mallasaja came to know about the matter. He knew that the Peshwa was angry with him. So the meeting was called as how to convince the Peshwas. They decided that Mallasarja should go to Peshwas. Chennamma decided to accompany her husband to yedur to meet the Peshwas.

The King Mallasarj did not agree to take her

to the Peshwas. He feared that he was not able to see, who was friend or foe at kingdom. He suggested her to remain at the place and guard the kingdom. She remained at the state along with Gurusiddappa for the protection and welfare of the state. She assured him to go without worrying for the state. The king started his journey to yedur along with certain faithful followers. Chennamma offered prayers for the welfare and success of the task.

### **Journey to Pune :**

The king of Kittur went to meet Peshwa Bajirao at Yedur. But Peshwa asked him to meet at Pune. They decided to discuss matters at Pune.

Therefore Mallasarja, the king travelled to Pune. In Pune without discussing any thing, the king was put in house arrest. It was the house of Mudholkar. When the king did not return even after 15 days. Chennamma and Rudramma were worried. At last Prime Minister Gurusiddappa went to Yedur. Later They went to

Pune. He came to know about the matter. He at once went to Peshwa. He discussed the matter with Bajirao. He convinced him about the plot of the certain ill wishers. Bajirao's anger calmed down. Gurusiddappa request him to release the king and allow him to be taken to Kittur.

Bajirao consented to the request made by both Gurusiddappa and the king. But he put certain conditions. They were intended to insult the king. A long discussion was held. At last Bajirao told them to pay 1,24,000=00 Ruppes annually as a donation. It was documented. It made Mallasarja feel troubled both physically and mentally.

### **Unhealthy Conditions of Mallasarja :**

The health of the king Mallasaraja did not remain well, while they came to agreement. Peshwas arranged for medical treatment. The doctors were arranged.

But the health condition of the king continued deteriorating. The Prime Minister

Gurusiddappa requested the Peshwa to send the king to Kittur immediately. Peshwas sent the king with his family and the doctors. Gurusiddappa wrote letters to Kittur informing about the ill-health of the king. He requested Rudramma and Chennamma to arrive quickly. According the royal family along with queens went to see the king. Gurusiddappa and the king arrived to Yedur. They performed Pooja of Lord Veerabhadra and rested sometimes. They arranged feast for the Jangamas when they were in Maradundi Chennamma and the Royal family joined them. They were shocked to see the health condition of the king. They grieved very much. The king consoled them saying that one who was born should die. He said that the death is the beginning of new life. Kittur is greater than one's life he said. He also told one should struggle to protect one's country. All the members of the family were convinced out Rudramma and Chennamma were unable to control their grief. Shivalinga, Rudrasarja was much angry over the Peshwa for affecting the

health of his father. But he was in helpless condition.

The rest in Maradundi helped the king to regain his health and strength. They continued journey from Maradundi. They came to Belavadi. They offered pooja to Lord Veerabhadra and royal feast was arranged for Jangamas. Then they came Kittur.

### **Last Days of The King Mallasarja :**

The king and royal family came back home i.e. Kittur. 34 cannons were fired as a mark of respect. It was done in response to his 34th service to state. The people flocked together to furnish their highly devoted respect to the king. The king was filled with the highest happiness. The Swamiji of kalmath blessed him with all the happiness. The king told the Swamiji that he was not going survive any longer. He requested Swamiji to arrange for coronation of Shivalinga Rudrasarja. He requested Swamiji to bless him with all the mercy. It was evident that the king did not long last, Rudramma and Chennamma

grieved which had no bound a limit. The Swamiji of Kalmath consoled everybody and assured his help. He also suggested that Chennamma was brilliant and skilled in political field. The health condition got worsen. Everybody were worried and anxious. The king lost his conscience as one Sunday. The Royal priest recited the Panchaxari Mantram (chants). On Monday he breathed his last. The one who comes to this world should leave one or other day. It is the natural activity. The people of the state came to pay their last tribute to their departed king.

The whole state seemed to have plunged in to grief of ocean. The dead body of the great king was taken on silver chriot. It was given a holy respect. Then it was cremated. A tomb was erected.

### **The Coronation Of Shivlingarudra Sarja :**

The whole system of Kittur was paralysed after the demise of the able king. It was drowned in the sorrow. Chennamma thought

that it was not time to lose hopes. She thought of the state and people. She was worried about the welfare of the Kingdom. So she herself started for the arrangement of the coronation. The people of the state were informed about the programme. The people were jibiulant. They decorated the whole capital. On one auspicious day with the blessings of the mother and the elders the coronation of Shivalinga Rudrasarja took place. He became the new king of Kittur. The king was young and inexperienced. So the mother Chennamma had to guide him in all spheres. So it was smooth ride for the king. Meanwhile Swamiji of Kalmath decided to give up the Prime Minister's post due to change in the order, his words were not heeded. Change of circumstance made Venkatarya and Mallappa Shetty supreme. So he was hurt. But Chennamma went to the Prime Minister and convinced him. She prayed him to remain with them.



She also advised her son the king to be careful with the cunning Mallappa Shetty and Venkataraya. She told that the resignation of Prime Minister would make mess of all. The king was convinced.

There was an advent of the British to India. They came as traders. But they saw disunity among each state. They took opportunity of the weakness. They sparkled the fire of indifference among them. At that juncture there started a war between the Marathas and the English. The Peshwas requested Kittur to help them. The king told them that his father's death was due to the Peshwas and he would help the British.

Chennamma thought that if Peshwa are helped they would be grateful. They might consider Kittur with equal status. She also thought that the British could not do that. She told king that it was better to be under our the own people than outsiders (Foreigners). But

the king told her that he would act according to the suggestion of his cabinet. Mallappa Shetty and Venkataraya had played their mischief. They made a pact with the British. Chennamma and the Prime Minister felt very bad. The British attacked the part of Marathas at Belgaum. There was a fierce war. At the end the Marthas were defeated.

Once again Mallappa Shetty and Venkataraya went and made an agreement with Thomas Manro. The Kittur would pay a tribute (Kappu Kanike) to the British as much they gave to Peshwas. They did not keep the army in Kittur. But Kittur would give away Khanapur taluk for the maintainance of Kittur. The king felt satisfied with the agreement. He honoured both Mallappa Shetty and Venkataraya.

Chennamma got angry over the matter the company government was at its state. But both Mallappa Shetty and Venkataraya regularly informed about the Kittur to the company. The British were famous for dual pohcy.

All of a sudden the king started to suffer from tuberculosis. His health condition began to worsen. He began to get weaker. She was worried about the future of Kittur. Shivalinga Sarja had no male children. She was worried about the end of the Kittur dynasty. On September 1824 Shivalinga Sarja breathed his last. At last his 8 years reign ended with sad condition. Chennamma muddled with the greatest mourn.

### **The Problem of Adoption :**

Earlier to his death the king knew that his days are gone. So he arranged a meeting of his mother, aunt and the royal priest. He suggested them to adopt a child. They decided to adopt the son of Mastamaradi Gouda. Mallappa Shetty and venkataraya suggested that they should take permission of company government. Chennamma became furious, she told them that the English have no right to interfere in their personal life. Before the news reached the British, the adoption the son of Gouda took

place. He was the near relative of Queen, Rudramma. The boy was named Gurulinga Mallasarja. The king was a young boy. So, Chennamma took the responsibility of the Kingdom.

Mallappa Shetty made a mischief. The representative of Dharwad's Thackeray, a civil surgeon came to Kittur to enquire about adoption. He wanted to see the adopted son Gurusiddappa introduced the boy. The civil surgeon told them that without the permission of the district collector, they could not adopt a child. Gurusiddappa told him that was internal matter of the royal family. He argued that, the boy did not belong to Desai family. The adoption did not take place while Shivalinga Rudra Sarja was alive he said. He accused that Chennamma and the Prime Minister Gursiddappa had a plotted against it.

Thackeray Saheb wrote a letter to the company government to appoint Mallappa

Shetty as a caretaker of Kittur. He should be given all power. He sent a copy of the letter to Chennamma. Chennamma was furious. She told to hand over Kittur to them is worse than a firing whole Kittur. She told them that Kittur was independent state. She roared that Kittur could not be given under the rule of British. Both Chennamma and Mallappa Shetty argued haughtily. At last it yielded to the war between Kittur and the British.

### **The Victory Over the British :**

The verbal war between Mallappa Shetty and Chennamma turned into the real war. Mallappa Shetty wrote a report to the company Government. The people of Kittur knew well that Thackeray would not keep quiet. So they prepared themselves for possible war. Many people joined Chennamma's army. Yet Chennamma went to many persons and told her love for peace.

Mallappa Shetty used to report everything to Thackeray. So Thackeray along with captain Black Civil and Lieutenant Dyton arrived to Kittur along with a big army. Chennamma made a plan of not getting even a drop of drinking water. Thackeray vowed that he would join Kittur under the British empire. Though there was a pact between the British and Kittur. It was hypocritic deal made by Venkataraya. Chennamma made the best preparation for war. There were the most loyal leaders like Sangolli Rayanna, Amatoor Balappa, Gurusiddappa and many more. They were highly spirited and patriotic. They had no other wish than expelling the British. The collector of Dharwad Thackeray with his army attacked Kittur on October 23. The people fought fiercely. They had the only intention that was to protect their motherland. The English army surrounded the port. The main gate was closed. She encouraged them to fight till their last. She told them that the victory brings the state, if died it

was for great cause. She declared that none should be coward. Chennamma plunged into the battle field with great valour. The war took fierce stage. Each other killed one another. At one stage when Thackeray aimed his gun at Chennamma her guard Balasaheb came in the way Balasaheb sacrificed his life for his mother like queen. Then Thackeray too fell from his horse. The English army took to their heels. The Kittur army chased them and smashed them down. Thackeray too died.

**Last Respect to The Martyrs and Punishment to Fugitives :**

The officer in the British army Stevenson and Eliot did not run away. They were arrested as war prisoners. The army took over the armaments of British entered the port with victories slogans.

The last rites to Balasheb's body began. She submitted the last respect. The deceased in the war were given last respect.

Kittur had won war. But Chennamma was much worried, she knew that the death of Thackeray would bring another war. The cheaters of Kittur Mallappa Shetty and Venkataraya were arrested. Many English soldiers were also arrested.

The hypocrites and antinational wanted to sell their own country to the foreigners for their selfishness. Such people should be executed. They were taken in procession in the streets. They were insulted by the people. At last by the opinion of the people they were trampled by the elephant and were killed. Chennamma worries began to haunt her. She knew that a dangerous was approaching Kittur.

She called out a public meeting. She explained about the English. She warned the soldiers about the possible invasion by the British.

### **Second War Against the British :**



The commissioner of South India Chaplin felt a great insult. He was much angry over the defeat by the English army. He vowed that he should defeat Chennamma as bring rest to Thackeray's soul.

To destroy Kittur Leutenaut Colonel brought his armies from Madras, Mysore, Bellary and Bangalore. Horse army too arranged for the war. Like Mallappa Shetty his follower Shivabasappa helped the British. He helped them in return he expected the administration of Kittur. They wrote a letter to Chennamma requesting her to release their soldiers. They pleaded that they have come for peace. But they were attacking Kittur on all sides. Gurusiddappa smelt bad odour in it. He told Chennamma not to believe it. But Ramalingappa told that they were afraid of Kittur's might.

Chennamma thought that the British army was bigger and powerful. She did not want to

shed blood unnecessarily. Agreement would solve the problem she thought so she released the war prisoners. As soon the war prisoners reached safely he changed his colours. He wanted to take over Kittur at any cost. Dec. 2 was fixed for attack. He ordered captain Swiller Harris and others. Chennamma and her people were shocked. The promises were kept aside by the British. They repented for releasing the war prisoners. Yet she prepared for the war. She worked day and night to streng then the army. Sangolli Rayanna, Gurusiddappa too toiled hard. Looking at enthusiasm of Kittur she decided to sacrifice her own life for Kittur. In 1824 the English attacked Kittur. They attacked on all sides. They broke open the port. Shivabasappa had mixed dung and oil in the bombs. So they failed to explode. The army came to know they were cheated by their own people. The fierceful war contiuned the Kittur army began to suffer great deal. Gurusiddappa

knew that they were going to lose. He suggested the queen to leave the place at once. Chennamma reluctantly decided to go. But the British were informed. So Chennamma was trapped by the British. But Rayanna Balanna and Gajameer escaped intelligently. Chennamma and the queen and the royal family were put in Bailahongal port. The Prime Minister Gurusiddappa was executed Kittur flag was removed and the British flag was hoisted by 18 Dec. the Kittur port was completely under the British. The Goddess of Kittur was captured. Kittur was looted it turned in to rain. The whole country grieved for its fate but Shivabasappa rejoiced it. But Shivabasappa was killed mercilessly. He was shot publicly and killed. The fugitive got the best award.

### **Chennamma and Royal Family At Bailahongal Port :**

Chaplin stayed for some days at Kittur. He took over Kittur and joined into company

government. He took all the treasure along with him.

Chennamma and her family were put in Bailhongal port. Harris was office in charge of the port. Nobody were permitted to enter or exit the port. Though Chennamma was arrested, she always remembered Kittur. She hoped that Kittur flag will be hoisted one or the other day. She heaved the sigh of hope, dreaming the freedom of Kittur. She wished she should escape from prison and fight for the liberation of Kittur. Sometimes she lost her patience and turned into highly impatient. She recollected the death and wound of the people. The execution of Gurusiddappa, the elopement of Rayanna, Balanna etc.

One fine day Guruji came to meet Rani Chennamma in the disguise of a Swamiji. He performed pooja there while chanting mantra, he revealed to her certain message. He chanted that

Rayanna is doing his effort to free her. Chennamma was very happy. She was happy that Rayanna and Balanna are alive and struggling to free her. She was overwhelmed with joy. She felt gratitude of herself having Rayanna the most faithful follower, the possible release from Rayanna gave her confidence.

**Rayanna Disguised as Jangama and the Meeting with Chennamma :**

Rayanna once came to the port in the disguise of a Jangama (Swamiji). Her happiness had no bound. She felt as if a lost son is being found. She had such motherly love for Rayanna. He told the plans, he made against the British. He assured her of her liberty. Chennamma appreciated his efforts. She gave away her ornaments for his honest efforts. He took as mother's blessing for the child. The British found out the activities made by Rayanna and his followers. They were

determined to arrest him. Rayanna was more shrewd he escaped from them. Rayanna along with his soldiers took over Sampagavi and Khanapur. He defeated the officer Mamledar Krishnaraya and captured certain amount from Masjid. He hoisted Kittur flag over Sampagaum port. People were very happy to see hoisted flag.

Harris felt it danger to keep the royal family at the same port. So he shifted Veerappa, Neelappa, Shivalingappa and others to Kusagal port. Chennamma alone remained at Bailhongal. She was always dreaming of the freedom of Kittur.

Rayanna later attacked the British and captured Haliyal port. He did not allow the British to have even drop of water. Chaplin guessed the Rayanna would come to Kusagal to release the royal family. They were worried as how to conquer Rayanna. So they hatched a plan. They took immoral route to catch hold of

him.

### **Rayanna's arrest and the Execution :**

The British took an illegal route to arrest Rayanna. They identified Sampagavi Krishnaraya as Rayanna's opponent. The British approached him. Krishnaraya was very happy. He wanted to take revenge over Rayanna. He wanted to destroy him. So he got an opportunity to put his enmity in action.

Krishnaraya acted in good faith with Rayanna. He included his followers in the army of Rayanna. The followers showed the way to the British. Once Rayanna was taking bath in a pond near Hallihal. There Rayanna was being arrested. Once again the army of Kittur were cheated by their own people. So they were defeated. The fate laughed at the liberty of Kittur. The arrested Balanna and Gajaveer were taken to Dharwad. They were hanged to death there. Chennamma waiting for Rayanna

continued in Bailhongal airport.

Rayanna was brought to Dharwad and arranged for execution. Rayanna did not fear the death. The rope was put around his neck, he simply smiled at it. He welcomed the death in happiness. But his mind was filled with remorse. He felt that if he was not cheated by his own people Chennamma should have been released. He begged forgiveness for not attending to release her. He shouted solgan in favour of Kittur and Chennamma. Later he was hanged to death by the English. He became a great martyr.

### **The Death of Rayanna and Chennamma** **Remorse :**

Chennamma was awaiting the arrival of Rayanna. She dreamt that Rayanna would fetch freedom for her. But captain Harris made the dream remain dream.

Captain Harris explained to her how Rayanna, Balanna and Gajaveer were hanged



and killed. She felt as if she was cut into pieces. She felt as if the whole sky fell on her. She lost her taking power. She did not know where she was and why she should live. She felt that death was better than slavery. She felt some other would come and save Kittur. Harris tried to awaken her. But it was not possible. The surgeon was called for. Surgeon failed to get her consciousness.

Later she opened her eyes. She uttered that if there was a rebirth they would born at Kittur and free Kittur from bondage. Then she did not speak anything. The words remained with her only. Harris offered his last respect. The death of Chennamma spread all over. People of Kittur cried hoarsely. They wept to the heart content. The remains of the queen Chennamma was buried in the area of Kalmath of Kittur.

Chennamma is no more there. But her soul is still alive. It lives for ever. She was the greatest woman who fought against the British. She fought till the end of her life.

Though the port has lost its grandeur, in the name of Chennamma Sainik School, Residential school are there.

October 27 is celebrated as the day of women all over to mark the Victory of Chennamma. She sparkled the struggle for freedom in India. We pray and request her soul rest in peace.





## ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು

ನ್ಯೂ ಡೈಮಂಡ್ ಡಿಕ್ಷನರಿ  
(ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್-ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಕನ್ನಡ ಡೈಮಿ ಸೈಜ್)  
ಸಾಯೆನ್ಸ್ ಡಿಕ್ಷನರಿ (ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪದಕೋಶ)  
(ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ - ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಕನ್ನಡ)  
ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ -ಕನ್ನಡ ಪಾಕೇಟ್ ಡಿಕ್ಷನರಿ  
ನ್ಯೂ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಗ್ರಾಮರ್  
ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಗ್ರಾಮರ್ (ಮಧ್ಯಮ)  
ಕನ್ನಡ ನಿಬಂಧ ಹಾಗೂ ಪತ್ರ ಲೇಖನ  
ಕಂಬೈಂಡ್ ನಿಬಂಧ  
(ಕನ್ನಡ-ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್-ಹಿಂದಿ)  
ಶಬ್ದಕೋಶ  
(ತತ್ವ-ತತ್ವ-ವಿರುದ್ಧಾರ್ಥ)  
ಜ್ಞಾನಪೀಠ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ವಿಜೇತ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು -  
ಹಾಗೂ ಸುಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ  
ಸಿನೀಮಾ ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ರೀಡಾ ಕ್ವಿಜ್  
ರಸಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ (ಜನರಲ್ ನಾಲೇಜ್) ಕ್ವಿಜ್  
ಜನರಲ್ ನಾಲೇಜ್ (ಮೊಡ್ಡ ಸೈಜ್)  
ಜನರಲ್ ನಾಲೇಜ್ (ಸಣ್ಣ ಸೈಜ್)  
ಗಣಿತ-ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳು (ಕಂಬೈಂಡ್)  
ಮರಾಠಿಯಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಕಲಿಯಿರಿ  
ಕನ್ನಡದಿಂದ ತೆಲುಗು ಭಾಷೆ ಕಲಿಯಿರಿ  
ಕನ್ನಡ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ  
ಲೋಕಮಾನ್ಯರ ಸುಡಿಮುತ್ತುಗಳು

72 ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ  
ಜೀವನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ  
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಕವಿ ರತ್ನಗಳು  
ಹಿಂದಿ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ  
ಕನ್ನಡ ನಿಬಂಧಗಳು  
ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಕ್ವಿಜ್  
ಸಿದ್ಧ ಭಾಷಣಗಳು  
ಗಣಿತ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳು  
ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳು  
ಎಸ್ಟೇಜ್ ಮತ್ತು ಲೆಟರ್ಸ್  
ನೂತನ ಗಣಿತ ಕ್ಯೂಜ್  
ಮಕ್ಕಳ ರಾಮಾಯಣ  
ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮಹಾಭಾರತ  
ಇಸೋಪನ ನೀತಿ ಕಥೆಗಳು  
ಪಂಚತಂತ್ರ ಕಥೆಗಳು  
ಆಕ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ಡ್-ಬೀರಬಲ್ಲರ ಕಥೆಗಳು  
ತೆನ್ನಾಲಿ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣನ್ ಕಥೆಗಳು  
ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ಗಣಿತ ತಜ್ಞರು  
ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿಗಳು  
30 ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಕಲಿಯಿರಿ.  
30 ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷೆ ಕಲಿಯಿರಿ  
ನೊಬೆಲ್ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ವಿಜೇತ ಮೇಧಾವಿಗಳು

**ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು**

**ಎಮ್.ಎಸ್. ಶಾಬಾದಿಮಠ ಬುಕ್ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಟರ್ಸ್, ಗದಗ.**